

Nashville Union.

Freedom and Nationality
G. C. STEPHENS, Editor.

JANUARY, JAN. 9, 1863.

Questions for the Times.

It is a question which every Confederate soldier, especially every Conscript, should ask himself—how many ignorant, degraded African slaves were sold to their owners by the torments of blood poured out at Murfreesboro' by the Southern army? What is the standard exchanged between the life of a barbarous slave and that of a Confederate soldier in the Richmond market? Does the slave's chattel demand that a Southern non-slaveholder shall lay down his life for his family and children to be held as the property of some hasty planter? Perhaps slaves are of infinite value according to the Code of Jeff Davis, and it may be, that to secure the property of a few aristocratic rebels and a sister in her slaves, every private man in the confederate States must lay down his life. Slaves are very valuable; they are almost in the estimation of the bond rulers, and according to the philosophy of a South Carolina master, the poor white nothing but masters and non-slaveholders will be held in their power. Your rebel colonel of Murfreesboro' has poor white neighbors in somewhat the same light that he holds in a free negro—a very suspicious and dangerous animal. Just as present the non-slaveholder is a very useful fellow to consider, and be forced to fight for slavery, while the owner of twenty negroes, slaves of course, for the sake of preserving the peace of the country. Several thousand stout, healthy non-slaveholders in the prime of life, many of them men of family, all of them American citizens, were slaughtered the other day at Murfreesboro'. Hundreds of them had been forced into the army, and became soldiers, only because they preferred that to the dreadful alternative of being shot down like dogs, by the rebel press gang. They were slaughtered, and thousands more were wounded, many of whom must die. And why was this? They perished that a few slave owners might continue to hold slaves, and perpetuate their political power. Possibly some one may think that Tennessee can afford to swap her white citizens for slaves, and sacrifice the former that the latter may be sold as the chattels of a few selfish soul-suckers. If the State can be depopulated, she need never have so much more land for the slave aristocracy to monopolize, and they can rule in the unoccupied possession of the soil which they have stripped of what all civilized nations have hitherto regarded as their natural and chief support—an industrial, free white population. Is this really the intention of our cotton Don?

Deserved Compliment to Rosecrans.

In the United States Senate, the other day, Senator Weston paid a deserved compliment to the brave Borglum:

On motion of Mr. Wright the bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners was introduced.

Mr. Wright addressed the Senate at length. He said he should not vote for the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky (Davis) to strike out the section authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. It was at times necessary to make such arrests. He

referred to letters of Jefferson, also in speeches of Douglas, in support of his assertion.

The Senator from Kentucky well had rejoiced over the recent election, but these elections had been fought about by means not calculated to produce much joy. It was by dissolving enclaves, by making changes in the Government, by opposing the bill for the expense of the war, by breaking the Great West with the assistance of the valley of the Ohio, and these men vaunted and loud their loyalty to the Government, but none of them, like the Senator from Kentucky, has said he was

an abolitionist, and would take up the cause of the rebels everywhere,

in the Mississippi river supplies of rebellion cut off to see a hundred thousand men, and others. (Applause.)

SIRUGAR.—A large sea gull was shot on the Cambridge (Mass.) bridge one day last week and in its mouth was a good five dollar bill, which the sportsman found difficult in passing. (Chicago Register.)

The bill was the sea-gull's bill. The story is intended to gull the credulous.

Gen. Burnside—so says a New Orleans correspondent of the New York Times—expresses it as his conviction, and the conviction of his most intelligent officers, that slavery is doomed. He says that with every georgics and early teaching against the results which his experience here has brought his convictions that he is convinced.

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One dollar has left a surgeon his head off before interment, and his mind about being

From the Battle-field of Murfreesboro', or Stone's River.

Official Report of the Operations of the Army of the Cumberland and a Division of the Army of the Potomac during the last two days.

General McClellan.—The commanding general and stockade which followed by Morgan's force, in his attack on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been required, to render report to these headquarters of their respective commands, but as they are now made available, it will be some days before these reports can be collected for transmission. In the meantime, please accept the following in view of a more full report, which I can make on the receipt of those of my subordinate commanders.

Morgan's forces showed themselves in full strength at Cave City on the 24th of last month, and such were the accounts of his forces that I reported from my headquarters at Lebanon Junction to Munfordville to assure myself that the means provided for the defense of that position had been properly applied. On my arrival, I found Colonel Gibson commanding, fully prepared his troops well posted, and the new set of earthworks on the north side of the ravine in good progress. I was much surprised to find those Parrott guns shipped for this position had not yet arrived. Leaving my Assistant Inspector General, Captain Steamer, to proceed with the further inspection of the troops, I remained at Louisville, and there found the missing artillery, as well as the implements of the two thirty Parrott guns, carried down to the train of that day, and placed in position. Early in the morning of the 26th the above artillery and artillery stores were despatched down the road, but it was too late. The train was turned back a short distance from Nolin, for the enemy had passed around Munfordville and was then cannonading the stockade at Bacon Creek. The three guns above named lay in the Nashville depot for three days, waiting for transportation. The stockade at Bacon Creek was reduced that day and the enemy passed on, not attacking the Nolin stockade for want of time, probably. On gaining Elizabethtown, Morgan passed the 31st Illinois in his way. It had been moved from the trestles in Mudrow's Hill. The three stockades at this place were not finished and this regiment was obliged to be itself to the houses of the place. The delay occasioned here was considerable. Had the stockades been completed it would have been greater.

In dismissing a high office for his neglect to push forward the work on these stockades, the Government vindicated the principles of discipline, but the act did not make canon proof shelters for the 91st Illinois to fight from, and that regiment was obliged to do its best from the houses of the place. From Elizabethtown Morgan passed over to destroy the trestles about a mile apart. There had been prepared earthworks with platforms for artillery. Suitable pieces, however, it proved impossible to obtain. There was partial shelter for the men, and I hoped that with their muskets they could make good their hold on the place for one day—sufficient to allow the pursuing forces to overtake the rebels. Lieut. Col. Matson joined the regiment during the night, and took charge of the troops at both trestles, his lower one having been reinforced by two companies of the 78th Illinois. Toward morning the enemy encompassed the position, and to meet the emergency, Lieut. Col. Matson called up to the Sulphur Fork tressle all of the troops. It was 5 P.M. before the artillery opened on our troops, and after somewhat more than an hour, the surrender took place. It was while retreating carrying my orders to that post that Lieutenant John Speed, my Adj't Camp, was intercepted and captured. I had some hope of being able to reinforce this position from Lebanon, but the demonstration against the railroad leading to that point discouraged it. After the envelopment of the garrison at Sulphur Fork tressle, a company of the enemy's cavalry advancing along the road toward the Rolling Fork stockade, burning Camp Run bridge. This is as far as the rebels came along the main stream. Next morning, just as they were about to open on Rolling Fork stockade, Col. Harlan with his brigade and battery overtook them and a battle ensued, resulting in their flight. Morgan's force was mounted, and had with him seven or eight pieces of artillery, among which were some six pounders, and possibly a twelve pounder howitzer. Col. Harlan was enabled to overtake him on account of the delays occasioned by the several stockades and detachments of troops that were planted in his way. Had the 31st Illinois been more pronounced he could have been caught by Col. Harlan in Mudrow's Hill and probably compromised to the extent of his heavier guns. From first to last our casualties were small, and the several surrenders appear to have been induced more by the moral effect of the enemy's artillery than by destruction of life or the privations incident to a long siege.

In the stockade, as an element of defense for the railroad, I still have confidence, but I ask for troops to garrison them—well-organized soldiers. Of the stockades attacked, only two were finished. Of those one held out five hours, and required two or more changes of position before the tressle brought to bear on it effected the reduction. This was the Bacon Creek stockade. The New Haven stockade withstood the attack, and the garrison still holds.

Before closing this report I must be allowed to express my regret that the dispositions to meet this attack on the road were not suffered to remain unchanged. The two cavalry regiments fitted out with light guns, with a special view to this service, have been called to a distant field of operations.

The removal of the 33d brigade, its battery, and cavalry, first to Glasgow and thence to the Cumberland river, deprived me of the means of moving compactly and rapidly from Cincinnati and Paducah, and made an earnest representation of the cruelty and injustice of General Grant's exclusion of them from his department. They and Mr. Geary waited on the President and General Halleck, and at once secured the revocation of the order.

It is of the utmost importance to the public that the differences between the Postoffice Department and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company should be adjusted, and that promptly. We trust, therefore, that a compromise will be agreed upon without delay, and that the mafia will be delivered along the route as heretofore.

Certainly, hundreds of thousands of loyal citizens demand this as a right.

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By Telegraph.

Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1863.

There was no apparent change in the money market yesterday, the banking gold at \$225.50 per cent premium, and silver at \$225.25 per cent premium, buying and selling at par. Demand Notes were quoted at 100.50 per cent premium. The rate of discount upon remitted money received was 100.50 per cent. Western exchange still, the brokers buying at 100.50 discount and selling at 100.50 premium.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

The Federals Abandon their Design on Vicksburg.

Rebel Steamer Virginia Captured.

No Fears Entertained for the Safety of Gen. Sherman.

Louisville, January 8th.—General Pemberton telegraphs to the Federal relay of War that the Federals have relinquished their designs on Vicksburg. The dispatches to Richmond papers say the rebels lost very heavily.

Washington, SICKEN.—It is believed that any reinforcements from Richmond had been sent to Gen. Bragg.

The rebel Gen. Ewell telegraphs that they captured at the Murfreesboro' fight four thousand Federals, and five thousand stand of arms, and twenty-four cannons. Gen. Bragg falling back to Shreveville.

BIRMINGHAM, Mo., Jan. 8.—Sixty thousand rebels, under Burbridge and Marmaduke, with six pieces of artillery opened on the town without giving notice to remove the women and children. Gen. Brown's long-hailed horses preparing to make a vigorous resistance.

Washington, January 8.—Congress—The Committee on Ways and Means reported in favor of issuing fifteen hundred million in different government securities.

Commander Wilkes captured the rebel steamer Virginia in the Gulf.

No fears are entertained here for the safety of Gen. Sherman.

New York, Jan. 8.—Cotton, Middle Upland, 60 cents. Gold, 36½.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Latest News from the United States.

The Rev. J. R. Graves, once a Baptist clergyman of note, in Tennessee, has, according to the Richmond Enquirer, just returned to the South after a visit of six weeks to the free States. Mr. Graves publishes in the Enquirer an account of what he saw. These results are not encouraging to the rebels; nor do they confirm the many prophecies of the Charleston and Richmond journals, as to the distress and poverty which would prostrate the free States shortly. He says:

"I shall state the substance of what I learned in New York, during a stay of three weeks, from the leading bankers and lawyers, in regard to public sentiment throughout the entire North. And this is it.—The whole North is prospering, growing rich, in consequence of the war. The commercial and manufacturing interests of the Northeastern States are now more flourishing than ever before. Everything finds a ready market."

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Killed.—Corp. J. C. Coan, Privates, Simon Herrin, Rauben Baumgarten.

Wounded.—Sergt. J. Becker, severely in shoulder, Lewis High, slightly in chest; Privates, Daniel Magers, severely in leg, Henry Applegate, severely in leg, John Hursh, slightly in knee, N. A. Barnes, Major, Wm. C. Parker, slightly in leg, A. G. Akers, slightly in leg.

Missing.—Joseph Beavo.

COMPANY D.—L. H. MAUL, SERGEANT COMMANDING.

Killed.—Private Samuel Manner.

Wounded.—Captain S. Nesper, severely in the knee, on the 27th of December at Lavergne; Corporal A. Oxman, slightly in leg; Private, John Urban, slightly in leg.

COMPANY E.—D. O. CUMMINGS, SERGEANT COMMANDING.

Killed.—Corporal James Curran; Privates A. Brett, and Daniel Giese.

Wounded.—Sergeant W. A. Richy, slightly in the arm; Privates, Daniel Marvin, severely in the hips, G. Martin, severely in the thigh, A. P. Weston, severely in the foot, G. W. Cummings, finger off, H. Shatzler, through the body, Daniel Rule, slightly in the face, B. H. Ross, slightly in the arm, J. W. Packer.

COMPANY F.—FIRST LIEUTENANT J. R. FREY, CAPTAIN, COMMANDING.

Killed.—Private Nicholas Blakes.

Wounded.—Lieutenant J. B. Ferguson, severely in the thigh; Sergeant G. C. Marshall, slightly in the side; Corporal J. A. Howser, severely in the legs; Privates P. Powers, slightly in the hand, H. Harvey, Dittenhafer, severely in the leg; Thomas Dunford, mortally, Timothy Dugan, severely in the leg; Robert White, severely in the thigh, James Kalisher, severely in the knee; John Stuckey, severely in the breast.

COMPANY G.—CAPTAIN J. B. KIRK, COMMANDING.

Killed.—Captain J. B. Sweet; Privates Patrick McNary, John Regan, James Armitage.

Wounded.—Joseph Barnes, slightly in the leg; P. Gard, severely in the face; Lewis Lilly, severely in the leg; S. Kanister, severely in the head.

Missing.—Wilson Morrow, David Morrow, and John Swanger.

She sank in 40 fathoms of water—another account says those last reported to have come down from the tressle afraid of being washed away.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Dec. 28.—Governor Stanly was hung in effigy last night, from the market-house in Beaufort. Considerable excitement had been occasioned by political speaking during the day. In view of the pending Congressional election, the scandalous outrage is almost universally condemned. Military authorities.

W. H. GARDNER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. W. H. Gardner, who is authorized to settle the business of the firm.

We earnestly solicit those interested in the sale and with

H. B. GARDNER, RICH. G. GARDNER, BURT. D. BURKE, J. A. HAMILTON & CO.

NOTICE!

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF GARDNER & CO., EXISTED

BY A PARTNERSHIP, AND IS NOW

DISCUSSED.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE

TO OUR FRIENDS AND BUSINESS

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